

of arsenic and about 6 per cent. of chlorin. It has the action of arsenic, but the arsenic being in lipid-like combination is said to be better utilized and to exert its therapeutic effects in smaller doses than other organic arsenical preparations. Also, it is said to produce relatively little gastric irritation. It is sold only in the form of Elarson tablets. The Bayer Co., New York (Jour. A. M. A., Jan. 31, 1914, p. 379).

Since publication of New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1914, and in addition to those previously reported, the following articles have been accepted by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association for inclusion with "New and Nonofficial Remedies":

**Serobacterins.**—Serobacterins are emulsions of bacteria which have been treated by the application of the corresponding specific immune serum. Bacteria as treated are supposed to contain specific amboceptors, so that immediate union with the complement of the patient's serum is said to occur. Hence, their action is supposed to be more rapid than that of ordinary vaccines. They are also said to be free from the negative phase and the general and local reactions produced by ordinary vaccines.

**Staphylo-Serobacterin, Mulford.**—This is a sensitized Staphylococcic Vaccine. H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

**Strepto-Serobacterin, Mulford.**—This is a sensitized Streptococcic Vaccine. H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

**Typho-Serobacterin, Mulford.**—This is a sensitized Typhoid Vaccine. H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (Jour. A. M. A., Feb. 7, 1914, p. 457).

**Disinfectant Krelors, Mulford.**—A solution of cresols or higher phenol homologues and rosin soap. The phenol coefficient, ranging from 5 to 7, is stated on the label. It is an antiseptic, germicide and deodorant. Mulford Antiseptic Krelors is an almost black liquid, having a cresol-like odor forming a milk-like emulsion with water. The H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (Jour. A. M. A., Feb. 14, 1914, p. 537).

**Anti-Anthrax Serum, Mulford.**—It is prepared by immunizing horses against virulent anthrax bacilli. H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

**Antistreptococcic Serum Scarlatinal, Polyvalent, Mulford.**—The serum of horses treated with streptococci taken from scarlet fever patients. The H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (Jour. A. M. A., Feb. 14, 1914, p. 537).

**Corpus Luteum, Capsules.**—Each capsule contains desiccated corpus luteum, Armour 0.3 Gm. Armour & Co., Chicago.

**Corpus Luteum Tablets.**—Each tablet contains desiccated corpus luteum, Armour 0.13 Gm. Armour & Co., Chicago (Jour. A. M. A., Feb. 21, 1914, p. 615).

**Granular Effervescent Salicylos.**—Each 100 Gm. contain strontium salicylate 6.54 Gm., ammonium salicylate 6.54 Gm. with an effervescing base of sodium bicarbonate, citric acid and tartaric acid. H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (Jour. A. M. A., Feb. 21, 1914, p. 615).

**Amphotropin.**—Hexamethylenamin camphorate, a compound of hexamethylenamin and camphoric acid. It combines the action of camphoric acid and hexamethylenamin, but is claimed to be free from the subjective gastric disturbances produced by camphoric acid and to be effective in smaller doses. It may be given dissolved in water or as Amphotropin Tablets containing 0.5 Gm. Farbwerke Hoechst Co., New York (Jour. A. M. A., Feb. 28, 1914, p. 697).

## PROPAGANDA FOR REFORM.

**Sal Hepatica.**—Sal Hepatica, marketed by the Bristol-Myers Co., New York, has been refused recognition by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry because its composition is secret; because it is advertised indirectly to the public for the treatment of diseases; because exaggerated and unwarranted claims are made for its therapeutic qualities and because its name fails to indicate its chief constituents, but does suggest its use in liver disorders. The Council authorized publication of its report because the exploitation of Sal Hepatica is an important illustration of the way in which physicians are being made parties to the introduction to the public of a patent medicine, the indiscriminate use of which must often have resulted in harm, direct or indirect (Jour. A. M. A., Feb. 7, 1914, p. 472).

**Orrin Robertson and His Seven Sacred Oils.**—Robertson is a quack, at present located at Arkansas City, Kansas, who claims to remove gall-stones by means of "Seven Sacred Oils which grow in seven different climes." For the oil he claims "One oil acts specifically upon the entire head and throat. One oil acts directly upon the esophagus. One oil acts directly upon the stomach." And so it goes, each oil acting a little lower down, until we reach the seventh oil which "acts directly" on the rectum. Robertson also exploits a cure for cancer (Jour. A. M. A., Feb. 7, 1914, p. 473).

**Mu-col.**—"Mu-col for Cleansing Mucous Membranes" is a nostrum put out by the Mu-col Company (Inc.), Buffalo, N. Y. The following claims are made: "Mu-col obtains most gratifying results in catarrhal inflammations of the mucous membranes. Leucorrhea, Tonsillitis, Sore Throat, Cystitis, Internal Hemorrhoids, Nasal Catarrh and Pus Cases respond at once to irrigations with Mu-col solution. Strong solutions of Mu-col have proven of sterling value in treating Hives, Prickly Heat, Ivy Poison, Sunburn, Eczema, Typhoid and Scarlet Fever." Examination in the A. M. A. Chemical Laboratory showed Mu-col to be a mixture of sodium chlorid and borax, equal parts, with the addition of a small amount of aromatic substances (Jour. A. M. A., Feb. 7, 1914, p. 474).

**Piorkowski Laboratories Not Licensed.**—The Public Health Service announces that statements which seem to emanate from the so-called Piorkowski Laboratories in various parts of the country to the effect that these laboratories have been licensed by the U. S. Public Health Service are incorrect. Instead, after inspection, a license has been refused the Piorkowski Laboratories of Berlin, Germany (Jour. A. M. A., Feb. 14, 1914, p. 553).

**Pyo-atoxin.**—A box of Pyo-atoxin was submitted to the A. M. A. Chemical Laboratory for examination. The box contained thirty black capsules, having the appearance of some of the popular gonorrhea nostrums. While the synonym "Pheno-Methylene-Formate" suggested that Pyo-atoxin was a definite chemical substance, the examination indicated that the powder contained in the capsules was a mixture of hexamethylenamin and methylene blue—two well-known drugs, the value and limitations of which are known to the medical profession. Pyo-atoxin is sold by H. O. Hurley, Louisville, Ky., and is said to be "An Antitoxin Agent Indicated in Gonorrhea, Cystitis, Pyelitis and Bacteriuric Conditions" (Jour. A. M. A., Feb. 14, 1914, p. 552).

**Hex-a-lith.**—Hex-a-lith put out by the Smith-Dorsey Co., Lincoln Neb., is said to be a combination of hexamethylenamin and lithium citrate. As lithium citrate has a tendency to render the urine alkaline and since hexamethylenamin acts only in an acid medium, the constituents of this preparation are physiologically incompatible (Jour. A. M. A., Feb. 14, 1914, p. 555).

**When is a Patent Medicine?**—While some physicians, and especially some medical journals,

have trouble in classifying certain proprietary medicines, drug departments in department stores find the problem a simple one. In recent Chicago newspapers advertisements for Fellow's Syrup of Hypophosphites, Glycothymoline and Sal Hepatica look perfectly at home with Peruna, Circus Liniment and Beecham's Pills (Jour. A. M. A., Feb. 21, 1914, p. 631).

**Lucile Kimball Obesity Cure.**—Lucile Kimball of Chicago comes to the obese with the message "I can make your fat vanish by the gallon." All that is needed, she says, is to take her treatment—no dieting, exercise or drugs are needed. The treatment consists of pink pills, which are reported to contain red pepper, menthol and bitters, probably gentian or quassia; brown tablets which the chemists declared to be an old-fashioned cathartic pill, and a powder, reported to consist of soap, Epsom salt and washing soda (Jour. A. M. A., Feb. 21, 1914, p. 631).

**Louisenbad Reduction Salt.**—This is a white powder sold by Karl Landshut, Chicago, and is to be used dissolved in a bath. The A. M. A. Chemical Laboratory reported the powder to be composed of sodium sulphate, sodium chlorid and potassium chlorid. It is hardly necessary to say that taking a bath in a tubful of water in which a tablespoonful of the mixture has been dissolved would have no other effect than that obtained from bathing in the same amount of water without the mixture (Jour. A. M. A., Feb. 21, 1914, p. 632).

**Effect of Tartrates.**—Many of the organic acids, such as citric and acetic, are burned up in the body, giving rise to carbon dioxid and water; thus sodium citrate, for instance, acts just like sodium carbonate in the organism. On the other hand tartaric acid and its salts are, for the most part, not destroyed in the body and leave it in their original form, and animal experiments have shown that large doses of tartrates may give rise to symptoms of nephritis. However, while the claim made for a certain baking powder that the tartaric acid of cream of tartar in it is "wholesome" is evidently unwarranted. W. Post has shown that in the doses in which tartrates in the form of purgative mixtures, etc., is ordinarily given, are probably without harmful effects (Jour. A. M. A., Feb. 21, 1914, p. 616).

**Administration of Lecithin.**—It has been shown many times that phosphorus in the form of organic compounds as it occurs in milk or in eggs probably changes in the body to phosphate and is subsequently elaborated into lecithin. In view of this there would seem to be no physiologic or biologic reason for preferring isolated lecithin as a medicament to milk or eggs. If it is believed that lecithin is indicated, the administration of one or two raw, or even cooked, yolks of eggs will supply all the lecithin that could be metabolized and presents it in a better manner than an artificial preparation (Jour. A. M. A., Feb. 21, 1914, p. 615).

**Every Woman's Flesh Reducer.**—This obesity treatment is sold by the Every Woman Company, Chicago, Ill., and is a white powder smelling strongly of camphor and is of the bath-powder type. Examination in the A. M. A. Chemical Laboratory indicated the powder to be a mixture of alum, Epsom salt with an effervescing base of citric acid and sodium bicarbonate or possibly sodium carbonate with a small amount of camphor (Jour. A. M. A., Feb. 28, 1914, p. 714).

**"Get Slim."**—Jean Downs, New York, offers to reduce the obese with "a purely vegetable, pleasant, healthy drink." A box of "Get Slim" was examined in the A. M. A. Chemical Laboratory. It contained 15 large envelopes, the same number of smaller envelopes and a package of powder. The large envelopes appeared to contain only sugar tinted pink. The contents of the smaller envelopes appeared to be tartaric acid, also tinted pink. The white powder was concluded to be sodium bicar-

bonate only. The sugar and tartaric acid powders are to be made into lemonade with the addition of lemon. The bicarbonate of soda is dissolved and the solution taken before meals (Jour. A. M. A., Feb. 28, 1914, p. 715).

**Pam-ala, Another Worthless Quinin Substitute.**—According to advertisements Pam-ala, sold by the Pam-ala Company, New York, is "A new and efficient remedy for Malaria." Its general characters, particularly its cumin-like smell, and also the advertising claims are very similar to Sinkina, a preparation which was shown to be worthless. Most of the testimonials sent out are rather old and are stated to come from physicians in Italy, Cuba, Porto Rico, Guatemala, etc. Two recent testimonials from physicians in the United States were investigated by this Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry and in each case it was found that the opinions had been based on insufficient trials and that the physicians on further use of Pam-ala had become convinced of its inefficiency. While the evidence indicated that the essential constituent of Pam-ala is oil of cumin, proven worthless in the investigation of Sinkina, a chemical analysis was not made by the Council because it was thought that the secrecy with which the identity of Pam-ala was surrounded and the extravagant and highly improbable claims were sufficient to condemn it (Jour. A. M. A., Feb. 28, 1914, p. 715).

**The Action of Hexamethylenamin.**—It has been shown by Hanzlik and Collins that hexamethylenamin can act in body fluids which are acid in reaction, namely, the gastric juice and the urine. The only part of the body in which hexamethylenamin may be expected to exert an antiseptic action is in the urinary tract, and then only if the urine is acid. If the urine is not acid already sodium acid phosphate should be administered to render it so. The administration of sodium or potassium acetate or citrate, in sufficient quantity, will render an acid urine alkaline and inhibit the action of hexamethylenamin (Jour. A. M. A., Jan. 3, 1914, p. 43).

**Odor-o-no.**—Odor-o-no, The Odonoro Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, is sold as the "anti dress-shield toilet water." It is claimed to eliminate excessive perspiration and to be absolutely harmless. Confirming the analysis made by the Indiana state chemists some time ago, the A. M. A. Chemical Laboratory reports that now, as when examined before, Odor-o-no is a strong solution of aluminum chloride. When this solution is applied to the skin, it will be decomposed by the perspiration into free hydrochloric acid which will attack and irritate the skin, and aluminum hydroxide which tends to clog up the pores (Jour. A. M. A., Jan. 3, 1914, p. 54).

**Hydrocyanate of Iron, Tilden.**—While from the name one would judge Hydrocyanate of Iron, Tilden, to be a cyanide of iron, analysis in the A. M. A. Chemical Laboratory has demonstrated the preparation to consist essentially of equal parts of talc and Prussian blue, with traces of organic matter having the properties of alkaloids. Prussian blue is a remedy that has been used for epilepsy and found wanting (Jour. A. M. A., Jan. 3, 1914, p. 58).

**The Quality of Sodium Acid Phosphate.**—As it appears probable that the use of sodium acid phosphate will increase and since previous experience has emphasized the unreliability of little used drugs, the A. M. A. Chemical Laboratory deemed it important to examine the market supply. While the official sodium phosphate may be obtained of exceptional purity, the examination showed that the market supply of sodium acid phosphate was decidedly variable and much less pure, although not seriously impure. Based on the examination the laboratory proposed standards which were thought fair, both to those who make it and those who use it in their practice. The examination showed the product of the Mallinckrodt Chemical

Works and of the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company to comply with the proposed standards. Acting on the report of the laboratory, the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry decided to describe sodium acid phosphate in New and Nonofficial Remedies and, having adopted the proposed standards of purity, accepted the two brands named for inclusion with N. N. R. (Jour. A. M. A., Jan. 10, 1914, p. 142).

**Hypo-Quinidol.**—While no definite statements appear to be contained in the advertising matter sent out by R. W. Gardner, certain statements suggest that Hypo-Quinidol might be some sort of a quinin hypophosphite preparation. But if this is true, its action would be the same as other salts of quinin and the extravagant claims made could not be substantiated. Hypo-Quinidol is a preparation the composition of which is secret and for which highly improbable claims are made (Jour. A. M. A., Jan. 10, 1914, p. 148).

**The Richie Morphine Cure.**—The Richie Company was discussed in Collier's Great American Fraud series as one of the concerns which under the guise of mail-order "cures" for the morphine habit fosters the slavery of the drug habit by substituting for the morphine addiction an addiction to their villainous mixtures of opiates. More recently shipments of the Richie "cure" were seized by the Federal authorities and found on analysis to contain from 7.21 grains to 15.95 grains of morphine sulphate to the fluidounce (Jour. A. M. A., Jan. 10, 1914, p. 144).

**Radium in Carcinoma.**—Sparmann reports on the after-history of fifty-three cases of carcinoma treated with radium. Of these eleven have died since the treatment, in six the tumor has disappeared, in five the condition seems improved, in seven the condition is aggravated and in the others the treatment was not continued because the condition of the patients had become worse. While these results show that radium is a remedy of use in the treatment of cancer it is not a sovereign remedy as some enthusiastic reports would have us believe (Jour. A. M. A., Jan. 17, 1914, p. 212).

**Expurgo Anti-Diabetes.**—The claim made for Expurgo Anti-Diabetes (sold in Canada as Sanol Anti-Diabetes) that it is "the only positive cure for diabetes" and others of this character should be sufficient to condemn it. Nevertheless medical journals advertise it and physicians have been found to give testimonials for it. Examination in the A. M. A. Chemical Laboratory showed that Expurgo Anti-Diabetes is essentially a watery solution of plant extractives with small quantities of sodium salicylate and salt. The exploiters claim that their stuff contains the fruit and bark of jambul, rosemary, star anise and fluid extract of calamus, cinchona, cola, condurango and gentian. One of the claimed ingredients, jambul, was in vogue as a remedy for diabetes some years ago. It was tried and found wanting and relegated to the therapeutic scrap heap (Jour. A. M. A., Jan. 24, 1914, p. 312).

**Case's Rheumatic Specific.**—This is a "patent medicine" sold under the inferential claim that it does not contain salicylate. A package bearing the statement that this medicine "cures where all else fails rheumatism, muscular, sciatica, lumbago, gout, neuralgia, neuritis," contained one box of "Rheumatic and Gout Pills" and one of "Bilious and Liver Tablets." Examination in the A. M. A. Chemical Laboratory showed the first to contain sodium salicylate with some magnesium oxid and licorice root, while the second was found to contain aloin or some preparation of aloes as the purgative constituent (Jour. A. M. A., Jan. 31, 1914, p. 394).

**Lactic Acid Ferment Preparations in N. N. R.**—Assertions that the lactic acid ferment preparations on the market are worthless caused the Council of Pharmacy and Chemistry to examine those ad-

mitted to N. N. R. While past examinations showed this class of preparations to be most unreliable, the present market supply was found to be satisfactory. The products examined were Fairchild Culture of Bacillus Bulgaricus, Lactic Bacillary Tablets, Fairchild, Lactampoules, Fairchild, Bacillary Milk, Fairchild, Bulgaria Tablets, H. W. Co., Massolin, Schieffelin. (Jour. A. M. A., Dec. 6, 1913, p. 2084).

**Sanatogen.**—The fundamental objection to Sanatogen is not its outrageously high price, but the attempt to ascribe to a mixture of casein and glycerophosphate powers not possessed by these ingredients. The claim that Sanatogen is a "nerve food" is an absurdity as is any claim that the casein in Sanatogen has a greater food value than the casein in ordinary milk. Physicians who have given fulsome puffs for Sanatogen are invited to study the claims which are made for it, the following being one: ". . . it revivifies the nerves, promoting sleep and helping digestion . . ." (Jour. A. M. A., Dec. 6, 1913, p. 2085).

**The Value of Echinacea.**—While most extravagant claims are made for the drug, the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry concludes that, on the basis of the available evidence, echinacea is not entitled to be described in New and Nonofficial Remedies as a drug of probable value (Jour. A. M. A., Dec. 6, 1913, p. 2088).

**Texas Guinan.**—The Texas Guinan World-Famed Treatment for Corpulency (Texas Guinan Co., Los Angeles, Cal.), appears to be the latest venture of W. C. Cunningham, of Marjorie Hamilton's Obesity Cure fame. It is exploited by follow-up letters giving the experiences of Texas Guinan, an actress, and offering the preparation at a sliding scale of prices, ranging from twenty down to three dollars. From an analysis made in the A. M. A. Chemical Laboratory it appears that an essentially similar preparation may be obtained by mixing one pound of powdered alum with ten ounces of alcohol and enough water to make one quart. A second specimen which was examined in the Association's Laboratory contained no alum or alcohol and appeared to be a tragacanth preparation of the "vanishing lotion" type (Jour. A. M. A., Dec. 13, 1913, p. 2173).

**Colloidal Palladium.**—A preparation of colloidal palladium, under the proprietary name Leptynol, is proposed as a means of causing the absorption of adipose tissue. The preparation appears one of the many thousand proprietaries produced abroad in the past year and put on the market after meager experimental work (Jour. A. M. A., Dec. 13, 1913, p. 2179).

**Dowd's Phosphatometer.**—According to its inventor this is a device "for taking the phosphatic index or pulse of the nervous system." Its originator, Dr. J. Henry Dowd, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y., writes enthusiastically of his instrument and of "Comp. Phosphorus Tonic." The phosphatometer is a scientific absurdity which pretends to determine the amount of phosphate in the urine and thus to measure "nerve metabolism" (Jour. A. M. A., Dec. 20, 1913, p. 2258).

**Another "Cancer Cure."**—Denver newspapers advertise that the International Skin and Cancer Institute of Denver claims to have a cure for cancer. The "cure" is exploited by one John D. Alkire. No doubt those afflicted with cancer, and those who believe themselves afflicted with cancer, will flock to Denver for the "cure." The actual victims of the disease will of course die, but there will be the usual number of recoveries from non-malignant sores that will be heralded as "cures," and thus will make the venture a profitable one. To the honor of Denver it may be said that some of its newspapers refused the advertisement (Jour. A. M. A., Dec. 20, 1913, p. 2248).

**The Ready Reckoner.**—The attempt of a proprietary exploiter to pose as the physician's post-graduate instructor comes from the promoter of a

"blood stimulating" preparation—Hemaboloids Arseniated (with Strychnia). It is in the form of a ready reckoner for the diagnosis of pathologic sputum. The thing consists of a revolving arrow, surrounded by circles containing illustrations of bacteria such as no human eye ever saw through a microscope. The physician apparently is expected to point the arrow to what he sees, or thinks he sees, in the microscope, and then, through a window in the tail of the arrow, observe the name of the organism and the disease which it produces. The device is an insult to intelligent physicians and belongs in the waste-basket (Jour. A. M. A., Dec. 27, 1913, p. 2306).

Pa-Pay-Ans (Bell).—An analysis, included with the report of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry rejecting the product, failed to find one of the constituents claimed to be present in the preparation—the constituent after which the medicine appears to have been named, namely, papain (Jour. A. M. A., Dec. 27, 1913, p. 2314).

#### ATOPHAN NOT A FRAUD.

Some notes on various things medical are prepared by the Journal A. M. A. and sent out to a number of the State Journals; they are given the heading "Propaganda for Reform." As the editor does not like the word "propaganda" he changed the title of the notes to "Interesting Frauds," for most of the items related to frauds, nostrums, etc., and he did not notice that there was a small note on Atophan amongst those published in the February issue of the Journal. Several people have been more or less exercised in their minds over this slight error, but they might have reassured themselves if they had looked in the advertising pages where they would have found the advertisement of Atophan. As this Journal does not carry fraudulent ads, they would have known there was an accident somewhere.

#### REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF THE HYGIENIC LABORATORY.

By WILBUR A. SAWYER, M. D., Director.

##### Ozone Machines:

Several electrical machines are on the market which have for their purpose the conversion of the ordinary oxygen of the air into ozone. These machines are put out by companies which claim for ozone in breathed air health giving and bactericidal powers. Experiments being carried on in the State Hygienic Laboratory show that the products of one of the best known of these machines will kill guinea-pigs before they will destroy bacteria. Therefore, the machine is worthless as far as its sterilizing effect on breathable air is concerned. The principal physiological effect on normal human beings is an undesirable irritation of the respiratory tract. This leaves to the machine only one purpose in the public places in which they are being installed, and that is the concealment of unpleasant odors. As the machines interfere with the public's power to notice the condition of the air which they are breathing, such equipment abets the evasion of furnishing proper ventilation. The presence of an ozone machine in a public place, therefore, shows that there is something to be concealed about the air furnished. The ozone machine, when intended for alteration of air in the presence of human beings, has no legitimate claim to be a hygienic device, but it is rather a cover for those who wish to evade the laws of hygiene.

#### EXTENSION LECTURES FOR COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

In response to a need quite frequently expressed, the faculty of the San Francisco Polyclinic and

Post Graduate School has arranged for the delivery of a number of lectures on subjects of immediate medical and surgical interest. We append herewith a list of the same, any one of which is available gratis, to County Societies of this State. In the case of such Society being more than 50 miles distant from San Francisco, it is expected that the traveling expenses of the lecturer be paid by the Society calling upon him.

It has been the aim of our colleagues in choosing the subjects of their lectures to confine themselves to themes of practical value to the general practitioner.

#### Medicine.

Brown, Philip King

Tuberculosis—Mode of Infection and Spread.  
Illustrated with X-ray plates.

Cerebro-spinal Syphilis—Diagnosis and Treatment.

Intestinal Adhesions—Cause, Symptoms, Treatment.

Power, H. D'Arcy

Treatment of Stomach and Intestines in the Light of Modern Physiology.

What and How Much Shall We Eat?

Functional Disorders of the Myocardium.

Shiels, J. Wilson

Thoracic Aneurisms—Diagnosis.

Difficulties of Differential Diagnosis in Upper Abdominal Disorders.

Mace, Lewis S.

Artificial Pneumothorax.

Use of Tuberculin.

X-Ray Plates in Diagnosis of Early Tuberculosis.

Goldman, S. A.

Malaria and Its Complications.

Taubes, G. H.

Some New Points in Diagnosis and Treatment of Scarlatina.

Use of Thyroid Extract.

Organotherapy in Thyroid Disease.

Williams, Francis B.

Practical Anesthesia.

#### Pediatrics.

Burrows, Fred G.

Diagnosis of the Exanthemata.

#### Neurology.

Beerman, Wilfred

Newer Methods of Diagnosis and Treatment of the Diseases of Nervous System.

Brain and Spinal Cord Tumors.

Hysterical Paralysis.

#### Surgery.

Levison, Chas. G.

Technique of Operations on the Brain.

Technique of Gastro-enterostomy.

Technique of Surgery of Gall Bladder.

Barrett, Gilbert

Infection of the Hand.

Local Anesthesia in Surgery.

Closure of Abdominal Parietes after Drainage Operations.

Russell, Tracy G.

Gall Bladder Operations.

Intestinal Adhesions.

Sherman, Harry M.

Fractures.

The Normal Abdomen, from the Surgeon's Standpoint.

Ryfkogel, H. A. L.

Cancer of Tongue and Lip.

Malignant and Tuberculous Cervical Glands—Diagnosis and Treatment.

Goitre, Surgical Treatment.

#### Gynecology.

Kreutzmann, H. J.

X-Ray, Radium and Mesothorium Treatment of Affections of the Female Genitalia.

Teass, C. J.

Gonorrhea in the Female Procidencia.

Points in Pelvic Diagnosis.